

A MEDIEVAL
LEGEND

By ALAN HINSDALE

In the twelfth century there lived a cobbler who grew so tired of making shoes that he, one day while patching a pair, said aloud, throwing them on the floor:

"To the devil with you!"

He sat for a few moments resting his head on his hand and his elbows on his knees, wishing for wealth that he might escape this drudgery, then, seeing a shadow before him, turned toward the door. There stood a man looking at him through a pair of eyes that twinkled like a star in the heavens.

"You seem to be dissatisfied with your lot," said the man, "and you are quite right. Why so many persons continue to make slaves of themselves when they might be rich is remarkable."

"Rich!" cried the cobbler. "Do you suppose I would remain poor if I could be rich?"

"You will be rich from this hour," said the stranger.

"But how?" asked the cobbler.

"Never mind that." And, taking up the pair of shoes the cobbler had thrown on the floor, the man walked away. Rising from his seat, the shoemaker ran to the door and saw his visitor walking away so lightly that his tread seemed that of a cat. One other thing the former noticed—though the sun shone the man cast no shadow!

The cobbler went back to his bench wondering how he was to be made rich in exchange for a pair of old shoes, but had no time to think of the matter, for customers began to flock in to buy shoes, and before nightfall the little stock he had on hand was all sold out. The cobbler emptied the proceeds into his handkerchief, and when he reached his home he poured the money on the table. On counting it he found that it amounted to ten times what his stock of shoes had cost him.

From this moment he continued to find gold wherever he looked for it. On opening a closet in his home he found it full of gold pieces. Going to his shop the next day he found all the boxes in which he had kept his shoes full of money. In short, from that time forward he continued to grow richer every day.

One day the man whose shoes he had been mending and which had been taken away by the stranger came to see him carrying them in a parcel under his arm. He had found them at his door.

"There is something wrong about these shoes," said the visitor. "After you mended them they were too small for me. I gave them to my son, and he had scarcely put them on before he slipped into a hole and broke his leg. I then gave them to my hired man, and he fell through a hole in the loft of the barn and broke his neck. Still not thinking that the shoes had anything to do with these mishaps, I gave them to a student of the university, and he immediately went blind. This leads me to believe that if any one must suffer on account of them it shall be you."

With this he threw the shoes down before the man who had mended them and went his way.

Now, the cobbler, having become rich, was not a whit changed in his desire for wealth. So long as money poured in on him he spent it freely, but one day upon looking in a closet which whenever he opened it he found full of money he discovered that the store had not been replenished. From that time on there was no addition to his fortune, and he began to curtail his expenditures. By the time the shoes were returned to him he had become very parsimonious.

Examining them, he found them in good condition, and, trying them on, he found that they fitted him exactly.

On going out into the street he was run over by a butcher's cart, and an arm and several ribs were broken. He was a long while getting over this mishap, and when he could walk again he put on the ill-fated shoes and set out to take an airing. He had not gone far before a blind man ran against him, and, since he was weakened from long confinement, he was knocked to the pavement, striking his skull, concussion of the brain resulting.

By this time he felt sure that there was some malevolent influence in the shoes, and when he recovered he decided to get rid of them. So he threw them into the fire. What was his astonishment to see that, though the flames crackled about them, they would not burn. Then he knew that he had sold them to Satan.

"The devil take the shoes!" he exclaimed as he had done before.

There was a noise in the chimney, and Satan came down and, standing amid the flames, said:

"I took the shoes once and paid you well for them. If you wish me to take them back it must be an exchange, as it was before."

"What is your price?" asked the cobbler.

"Your soul."

The offer was declined, and the devil disappeared. The cobbler made every effort to get rid of the shoes, but was unable to do so.

One day while sitting in his bedroom before the fireplace he called on Satan to come to him. Satan came down the chimney, as before, and saw the cobbler sitting before him holding out the shoes with one hand and a crucifix in the other. Satan covered, took the shoes, dropped them in the flames, and they were entirely consumed. Then he hurried up the chimney.

Doctors Don't Know Everything.

"I thought you told me that your doctor had ordered you to quit drinking!" said Smith.

"Aw, these doctors don't know what they are talking about," replied Brown, as he stirred his highball. "I quit drinking for two days and I didn't feel a bit better."—Life.

TEUTONS READY
TO QUIT LENSFrance's Great Coal City Is
Said to Be in
FlamesWIDE RETREAT
IS PLANNEDFrench Patrols Enter Ger-
man Trenches in
Lorraine

With the British Armies in the Field, May 18.—Lens is being set afire. Fires and explosions in France's "coal city" were plainly visible from the British lines throughout Thursday night. The Germans plainly know the danger they are running now of a British sweep that will close the circle about the city and trap them there.

Rain for the past few days has turned the battlefield of dust into one of mud. There were only minor operations in progress early yesterday. Around Bullecourt, just taken in whole by the British, it was quiet.

North of the Scarpe the mud was so thick that there were no infantry operations reported early yesterday.

As this despatch is filed, a small action is in progress near Gavrelle, which is apparently going well for the British. No details are available yet.

One of the first aeroplanes of the day was bagged low over Gavrelle, just before this action began. Machine gun fire from the trenches brought the boche down.

Weather Hinders Operations.

London, May 18.—In view of the latest British successes achieved at Bullecourt, strengthening the present grip on the Hindenburg line, military experts here predict a German retirement would probably be around the two pivots of the Hindenburg line, at Lens and Laon, possibly starting a complete movement between those two cities to the Douai-Cambrai permanent section of the long prepared Hindenburg front.

The weather has been rainy, hampering big operations, during the last two days, according to despatches yesterday.

Field Marshal Haig's official report yesterday bore out this indication of inactivity. He said:

"Northeast of Arras, two hostile raiding parties were beaten off early in the night."

No mention was made of further fighting at Bullecourt or elsewhere on the Hindenburg line.

Paris, May 18.—Persistent German attacks on the northeastern slope of Craonne were repulsed by French grenadiers yesterday, the official statement reported.

In Champagne the war office said there was considerable artillery activity. In Lorraine French reconnaissance penetrated German lines.

Admit Loss of Bullecourt.

Berlin (via London), May 18.—"The ruins of the former village of Bullecourt were evacuated, according to command and without disturbance from the enemy, who established himself there 24 hours later," declared yesterday's official statement.

The war office also reported repulse in hand-to-hand fighting of an English attack on the Gavrelle-Fresnes road made after midnight. Around Arras, the statement said, there was artillery firing on both sides.

On the French front better weather conditions were reported, with a corresponding increase in artillery fire. Partial French attacks near Bray, north of Cramelle and near Craonne, were all repulsed.

SENATE COMMITTEE
FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

Committee's Report Favors the Bill as
a War Emergency
Measure.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—The Senate interstate commerce committee yesterday favorably reported the daylight saving bill.

It is recommended that the measure be considered in the war emergency program. It stipulates that all clocks in the country be set forward one hour.

The National Civil Service Reform league has adopted the daylight saving plan for its offices at 79 Wall street. It will be in force beginning Monday, May 21.

At 8 a. m. the office will open and will close at 4 p. m., in each case one hour earlier than usual. An informal referendum of the employees resulted in an almost unanimous verdict in favor of the plan.

The league believes the general adoption of daylight saving among business concerns would be an effective way of influencing legislation in favor of it.

LESS THAN HALF

Of the Liberty Loan Subscribed Up to
Present Time.

Washington, May 18.—Less than one-half the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty loan probably has been subscribed, treasury officials explained yesterday, to correct the impression which has developed in many minds that the loan has been over-subscribed.

Only 26 days remain for receiving subscriptions and in that time a strenuous effort will be made to get investors to take bonds.

"COME ACROSS" IS SLOGAN
TO CALL AMERICA TO WAR

Washington, D. C., May 18.—It's "Come across" instead of "Do your bit."

Many members of Congress and not a few officials think that the war energies of the American people can be better stirred up by the use of an American slang phrase than by borrowing Britain's rally call.

So it's "Come across and join the army," and "Come across and buy a bond," and "We'll come across and beat the kaiser."

"We'll come across."

Doctors Don't Know Everything.

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MARVELLOUS
FRUIT JUICE
MEDICINE"Fruit-a-tives" Is Made From The
Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs And
Prunes; With Tonics.WONDERFUL RECORD OF A
WONDERFUL REMEDYThousands Of Sufferers In England
And Canada Owe Their Recovery To
"Fruit-a-tives."

"Fruit-a-tives" is now made in the United States. This will be welcome news to thousands of people who have been sending out orders for their supply of these famous tablets, which are made from the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes.

So great has been the demand for "Fruit-a-tives" from all parts of the United States, that the proprietors deemed it wise to establish a branch right in this country.

Offices and fruit tablet works are in active operation at Ogdensburg, New York from which point druggists and general stores are being supplied.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices. An English physician in Ottawa, discovered a process whereby fruit juices may be concentrated in such a way that the natural medicinal properties of fruits are many times increased.

"Fruit-a-tives" has many times proved its value in cases of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble—in Rheumatism, Headaches, and Neuralgia—in Dyspepsia and Constipation—in Nervousness, general weakness and Skin Diseases.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ogdensburg, New York.

HOME-MADE SOAP
Can Be Made From Fats That Might Be
Wasted.

The extension service of the University of Vermont, through its home economics specialists and the committee on food production and conservation of the state public committee, urges that soap be made from fats that would otherwise be wasted.

Cheap soaps contain an excess of alkali, which injures fabrics. A cheaper and more satisfactory soap may be made at home.

Always use porcelain or enamel dish when using lye, never aluminum, tin or other metal. In using lye always use a stick in stirring. Stand well back from fumes. Any fats are satisfactory to use except 2. Those from boiled dinner.

No. 1. One can lye dissolved in one quart cold water. Stir to dissolve lumps. Cool to lukewarm. Five pounds fat. Melt gently to liquid. Strain through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth. When lukewarm add dissolved and cooled lye. Stir thoroughly until consistency of porridge. Pour quickly into shallow pasteboard boxes, or dripping pan. When cool break into cakes. Out when nearly cold. If dried thoroughly before using it "spends" better.

No. 2. One can lye dissolved in one and one-half quarts water as in No. 1. Cool to lukewarm. One cup borax. Add to dissolved lye together with one-half cup ammonia, one-half cup kerosene, five pounds fat prepared as in No. 1. Combine as in No. 1.

To make a clearer soap one-half cup sugar may be added. Five or ten cents worth of saffron, depending upon strength, or some oil of lavender is a pleasant addition. "Sand stone" may be made by adding one and one-half to two pounds pumice. An excellent "hand soap" is made by adding to the same recipe one-half pound fine corn meal, or fine oatmeal.

Washing soda (one teaspoonful to one gallon water for ordinary hard water) will soften water more cheaply and effectively than soap. Use soap after the water is softened. Too much washing soda should be avoided, as an excess will injure the goods and is hard on the hands. For laundry purposes the soda should be dissolved in water, bottled and labeled.

Washing powders cost more than washing soda and are no more effective. The washing powders on the market contain washing soda with a little soap, ammonium carbonate or borax.

Issued by the University of Vermont, College of Agriculture, extension division, Thomas Bradley director, and distributed in furtherance of the purposes of the cooperative agricultural extension work provided for in the act of Congress of May 8, 1914.

Spring Days.

Rainin'? Well, I'm thinkin' mebbe, Someone's suited if you ain't! An' the grass an' trees are freshenin' So they'd had a coat of paint. Someone didn't want the sunshine, Someone needed this same rain; We can't all be suited always, Things will come your way again.

Straighten out your pucker forehead, 'Taint becomin' worn in folds; Folks can tell by merely lookin' If a body frets and scolds. Turn your mouth a leetle upward At the corners. Don't you know If you keep your lips a-smilin' Discontent hain't room to grow?

Hear that robin-redbreast holler— Fairly revealin' in song; He don't care how hard it's pourin', He don't care a mite how long; Though he's gettin' wet an' 'soppin', He says weather all depends On the state of one's feelin's. What is best the good Lord sends.

One long face is worse than storm-clouds 'Cause it's shut inside the door. Just be cheerful an' be happy. Or pretend to, if no more. Then you'll find there ain't no weather 'Goin' to make you have the blues, An' you'll never be a-wishin' For some other fella's shoes.

—Mrs. A. K. Carrel.

Biology.

"Now, children, what is the earth inhabited by?"

"Human beings."

"Correct. And, Willie Stone, into what two grand divisions are all human beings divided?"

"Regular people and bochs."—Life.

PLANNING FOR
'WAR MOTHERS'The Problem Is Before Con-
gress and the
CabinetA TENTATIVE
PLAN OUTLINEDProvides for the Safeguard-
ing of Soldiers'
Families

Washington, May 18.—The problem of protecting "war mothers" is now under discussion in both Congress and the cabinet.

"The public protection on maternity must be made a fundamental item in the war program for soldiers' families," one government official declared yesterday.

The problem is one of the most serious in war. Senator Kenyon said yesterday. "It is one of the things that makes it seem inevitable that when war comes all progress in civilization stops."

The children's bureau of the department of labor, however, has been studying the question of maternal and child welfare and has suggested the following program by way of a beginning:

A rural nursing service operating from each county seat to care for mothers needing attention and assistance.

An accessible county center for maternal and infant welfare at which mothers may obtain simple information as to the proper care of themselves and their babies.

A county maternity hospital accessible to all parts of the county, of beds in a general hospital for care of mothers.

Provision for skilled attendance obtainable by each woman in the county.

"Proper care of 'war mothers' is a vital matter for government consideration," Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the department of labor, said yesterday.

"It is for the public good and its cost must be met by public appropriations, not by private philanthropy. If this war is waged to make democracy prevail, the families of soldiers must be safeguarded as never before. In old wars it was taken for granted that families of soldiers must suffer from pestilence and famine. This war must preserve the health and education of children. And the government compensation for soldiers must take these great items into account."

"As soon as the armies are mobilized, many young fathers are going to be drawn from their homes. No government can feel its duty to the soldier is complete unless it protects the family from which the father was taken. So, in the beginning of this war, it would be a sin to put an army in the field without protecting as never before the nation's life at home."

"Americans can ill afford a misgranted attitude toward the mothers and children."

VILLA JEWELS TAKEN.

But U. S. Federal Court Ordered Their
Return.

El Paso, Tex., May 19 (correspondence of the Associated Press).—Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of jewels belonging to the families of Francisco and Hipolito Villa, the Mexican revolutionary leaders, recently were displayed on a table in the United States district court here.

The jewels were seized from Mrs. Francisco and Hipolito Villa when they were forced to abandon their palatial home in Juarez and came to El Paso at the time when the Villa revolutionary government in northern Mexico collapsed.

A suit was instituted by Hipolito Villa against the customs officials for the recovery of the jewels on the ground that they had been worn into the United States as articles of personal adornment and were not liable to seizure for non-payment of duty. The federal court upheld this contention and returned the jewelry to its owners.

Included among the jewels were diamond brooches set in platinum, diamond bracelets, necklaces of diamonds and emeralds, loose diamonds several carats in size, and a jewel box filled with assorted jewels. In the jewel casket was found a diamond-studded "medal of valor" awarded to Francisco Villa by the Mexican constitutionalist government for bravery in action before Villa broke through the government line headed by General Venustiano Carranza.

HALF MILLION SPENT

In Building or Repairing Presbyterian
Churches.

Dallas, Tex., May 19.—The last year has been the best in the history of the board of church erection since its foundation in 1844 according to the report submitted here today to the Presbyterian general assembly by the board's general secretary, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., of New York.

The report showed that the board assisted in the reconstruction of 292 churches and 94 mansees and appropriated for that work \$537,870.

"The church at large has shown its interest in the board by increased contributions for the last fiscal year, being \$19,380 greater than for the previous year, and receipts from all sources showing an increase of \$50,000."

The field of the board is national—it builds churches everywhere the flag floats—from the pines of Maine to the orange groves of California, from the Everglades of Florida to Puget Sound—and it also renders services to congregations in Cuba, Porto Rico and Alaska.

"The board has rendered great assistance in building new churches and in remodeling old ones to fit them for new conditions. The country church has taken on new life."

TWO PROSTRATED BY HEAT.

Record High Temperature of Year in
Chicago.

Chicago, May 19.—Two men were recovering from heat prostrations yesterday, caused by the record high temperature of the year Thursday. The mercury registered 87 in mid-afternoon.

Straw hats and the 1917 model mermaid made their appearance.

Topics of the
Home and
Household.

White satin if cleaned with gasoline will turn yellow. Wash in wood alcohol and it will remain white.

Gilt frames can be cleaned by wiping them with a sponge moistened with oil of turpentine.

Before fastening the meat chopper to the table, place a piece of sandpaper large enough to go under both clamps, with the rough side up, on the table. When the chopper is screwed on tight, the sandpaper will prevent the clamps from slipping.

A large map of the United States hanging where all the family can see it is a great educator. A map of your own state, showing counties, townships, etc., also will help all the family to know more practical geography than may be studied in books. Consult both maps often: follow routes taken by friends on their travels; look up any strange towns you read about in daily papers; learn to know your own country, your own state, your own town.

Putting Away Clothes.

In packing away winter clothing or house furnishings the chief thing to remember is to have everything well cleaned. Beat out the dust, take out the spots, shake out the wrinkles. Let them hang in the hot sun for a day if possible. Turn the pockets of garments wrong side out.

Where heavy, deep piled rugs are used in bedrooms the substitution of rag rugs for summer gives an air of daintiness.

Blankets must be cleaned before they are put away. If you lack the convenience of cedar chests, use the moth-proof cases which come for the purpose. Or, if it is more convenient, make cases for yourself by wrapping the blankets in paper and tightly fastening the ends so there is no chance of the moth finding entrance. Some housekeepers have great faith in turpentine as a moth enemy. They dip bunches of cotton in it and lay between the folds of blankets or garments in the same manner as moth balls are used.—Irish World.

In Strawberry Season.

The Irish World gives the following recipes for using strawberries:

Strawberry Sponge—Bake a sponge cake in a round pan. Carefully cut off the top, hollow out the center and fill with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with one cup of mashed strawberries. Replace the top and serve on a large plate.

Strawberry Whip—One and one-fourth cups strawberries, one cup powdered sugar, white of one egg. Put the ingredients in a bowl and beat with a wire whisk until stiff enough to hold in shape; about 30 minutes will be required for beating. Pile lightly on a dish, chill, surround with lady fingers and serve with cream or boiled custard.

Strawberry Ice—One quart box of strawberries, one cup sugar, one cup water, a little lemon juice. Sprinkle the strawberries with sugar, cover and let stand two hours. Mash, add water and lemon juice to taste, then freeze.

Strawberry Sauce—A delightful sauce for cottage and other puddings is made by adding to a hard sauce—made by creaming together a tablespoonful of butter with two of powdered sugar—sufficient crushed strawberries to make the sauce a deep pink color. Serve the pudding while hot.

Strawberry Shortcake—What is known as sweet strawberry shortcake is not only a contradiction in terms, but a culinary desecration as well. An excellent recipe for the real shortcake is the following: Two cups flour, one tablespoonful sugar, four tablespoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, one egg, one-third cup butter, one and a quarter tablespoonfuls lard, one-third cup milk.

Mix the dry ingredients and sift twice, with a sifter, with one cup of sugar, add egg well beaten and milk. Roll out until about two inches thick and bake. Split and butter the sides, pile the lower half with strawberries which have been crushed and sweetened, and decorate the top with whole strawberries set in whipped cream.

Dorothy Dexter.

A Man with a Wonderful Memory.

Perhaps the most wonderful memory in the United States is owned by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, whose methods and success are described in an interesting article by B. C. Forbes in the May American Magazine.

"Mr. Farrell could rattle off the exact location of every sizeable iron plant, not only in America but in England, Germany, Belgium, France, Austria, Russia, China, India—in short, all over the world. He knew the charges made by the railroads for carrying iron and steel from all these works to seaboard, and the ocean freight rates from any one point to any other point on the map. Distances, too, he had at his finger tips, and could always explain—exactly the cheapest way to ship material from anywhere to everywhere. Straight off the bat he told the exact percentage, even to decimal points, of how much of America's total production was exported in every recent year. One lawyer wanted to know how many wheels were made in the United States and Mr. Farrell obligingly informed him that the annual total was 2,500,000."

"I could conceive no more humiliating experience," he replied, "than to be asked some question concerning our operations and to be obliged to send for a subordinate to answer it. I would not consider myself fit for the job unless I knew the ins and outs of the business and how each detail of it is conducted."

Sick-Headache!

Dr. J. J. Caldwell says that this exceedingly distressing disease does not shorten life, but does not appear to be curable. Sufferers from this affliction are condemned to undergo the periodical attacks every few weeks until they are forty years of age, after which the attacks are less frequent, and finally disappear entirely. Palliative measures during the attack are all that it is possible to suggest, while care in the diet is the best preventive measure. An attack may often be prevented by taking two anti-kamnia tablets when the first symptoms appear, and one anti-kamnia tablet every two hours during the attack. It shortens it, eases the pain and brings rest and quiet.

Anti-kamnia tablets may be obtained at drug stores. Ask for A-K Tablets. They quickly relieve all pain.

Use Newbro's Herpicide
IN TIME AND YOU WILL NEVER
NEED FALSE HAIR

Wearing false hair is a harmless deceit of which many ladies are guilty. These women are all objects for sympathy rather than criticism.

Early neglect in the care of the scalp has caused the loss of so much hair that their personal appearance is sadly marred. To correct this defect they resort to artificial hair, hoping by so doing to hide the results of their earlier inattention to the details of their toilet. These unfortunate are deceiving no one but themselves as to the cause of their artificial hair no matter how costly, ever has the snap and luster nor can it be made to look as pretty and attractive as natural hair.

Most ladies would resent any imputation of personal carelessness and neglect. And yet very many permit their natural hair to become so dull, brittle and lusterless that it looks no better than that bought at the store.

All this is as unfortunate as it is unnecessary. Hair that is unsightly or thin may usually be attributed to the destroying effects of Dandruff. This destructive formation shortly robs the hair of life, with the result

that it finally loosens and drops out. There is a preparation, sold and guaranteed by all dealers, the intelligent use of which will kill the dandruff germ. It cleanses the scalp of all accumulations and makes the hair shine with the luster of life and beauty. That remedy is Newbro's Herpicide, the Original Germ Remedy for Dandruff. In no way can you add more to your personal charm and attractiveness than by the use of this remarkable and well known scalp prophylactic.

On account of its astonishing merit and its delightful and exquisite odor, Herpicide finds users everywhere among all classes. It may be purchased in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes at all drug stores and toilet goods counters. Applications may be obtained at the better barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

Upon receipt of 10 cents in postage or silver to cover cost of packing and mailing, The Herpicide Co., Dept. S, Detroit, Mich., will send to you a free sample bottle of Herpicide and an interesting booklet on the care of the hair.

GOING! GOING! GONE!!!